

**APPENDIX 8.1A**

## **Construction Emission Estimates and Dispersion Modeling**

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The contents of Appendix 8.1A include:

- Methodology used to estimate construction emissions and perform dispersion modeling,
- A summary of the ISCST3 model results (Table 8.1A.1),
- A summary of the construction emission calculations (Tables 8.1A.2a through 8.1A.5w),
- A summary of the emission rates and input summaries used for ISCST3 modeling (Tables 8.1A.6 and 8.1A.7),
- An excerpt from the electronic file used to convert 1-hour NO<sub>x</sub> to NO<sub>2</sub> using the SCAQMD “Localized Significance Threshold Methodology”, June 2003 (Table 8.1A.8) (note: the complete electronic file is included in the modeling DVDs submitted as part of this application), and,
- All of the ISCST3 construction modeling files submitted on DVD

## **Construction Emission Estimate Methodology**

### **Construction Emissions**

The proposed power plant construction schedule plans for 24 months of construction. To evaluate the emissions expected to occur during the construction period, the emission sources were divided into two categories: sources within the boundary of the proposed power plant site (i.e., onsite) and activities related to the project which occur outside the boundary (i.e., offsite). Onsite construction emissions would be generated during power plant construction. Onsite emission sources include exhaust emissions from construction equipment and motorized vehicles, and fugitive dust emissions.

Offsite construction emissions would be generated during construction of the natural gas, recycled water, sewer and transmission lines, and offsite motorized vehicle travel resulting from power plant construction. Construction emissions associated with connecting the recycled water line to the city's existing line are included in the on-site construction emission calculations. Offsite emission sources include the exhaust emissions from construction equipment and motorized vehicles used to install the project related lines (i.e., the natural gas, sewer and transmission lines), as well as, the exhaust emissions from motor vehicles traveling to and from the proposed work site.

The offsite linear construction would include a 2,300 foot-long natural gas line (24-inch-diameter), a 2,400-foot long (18-inch diameter) sewer line and either a 4.4- or 4.8-mile-long transmission line. Construction emissions were estimated for the following sources:

- Onsite and offsite construction equipment engine exhaust.
- Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> from bulldozing, vehicle travel on unpaved construction site areas, and storage pile wind erosion.
- Onsite and offsite motor vehicle engine exhaust and entrained paved road dust.

## **Construction Activities and Equipment Requirements**

Power plant construction activities are anticipated to take place over approximately 24 months, including the commissioning phase. Construction of the natural gas and sewer pipelines includes pavement removal, trenching, installing pipe, backfilling the trench, compaction and repaving. Construction of the transmission line includes pavement removal, augering, installing the foundation and poles, and stringing the transmission lines. The construction schedule for both onsite and offsite construction is based on one eight-hour shift per day, five days per week, and twenty-two days per month. A summary of the equipment and motor vehicle requirements for both onsite and offsite construction are contained in Tables 8.1A.4b-c, Table 8.1A.5a, Table 8.1A.5g, Table 8.1A.5m, and Table 8.1a.5s.

## **Emission Factors**

Construction emissions were based on the methodologies contained in the SCAQMD CEQA handbook (1993 and 2006) and the USEPA AP-42 guidance. A detailed breakdown of the algorithms and emission factors used to estimate construction emissions are included with Tables 8.1A.3e-f, Tables 8.1A.4d-e, Table 8.1A.5h, Table 8.1A.5n, and Table 8.1A.5t.

## **Assessment of Construction Related Impacts on Ambient Air Quality**

Onsite emissions from construction of the power plant were estimated for each month of the 24 month construction schedule. The peak monthly on-site emissions were identified and used to determine the emission rates for the dispersion modeling analysis. For all sources except for the on-site construction vehicles, the peak hourly emissions entered in ISCST3 were calculated by dividing the peak monthly emissions by the number of working days proposed (i.e., 22 days per month) and the proposed working hours in a day (i.e., 8 hours per day). For on-site vehicles, the maximum miles traveled in one hour were used to estimate hourly emission rates and the average miles traveled in one day were used to estimate daily emissions. The annual hourly emission rates entered into ISCST3 were determined by dividing the total annual emissions by 8,760 hours.

The EPA-approved ISCST3 model (version 02035) was used to estimate the ambient impacts from construction activity. ISCST3 default options were chosen with the exception of the CALMs processing routine. The SCAQMD 1981 meteorological data from the Vernon monitoring station was used for the modeling analysis. The construction site was

represented as an area source. For exhaust emissions, a plume height of 4.6 meters (15 feet) was used to represent an average release height from the construction equipment. For dust emissions, a release height of two meters was used. Emissions were divided into three categories: on-site exhaust, fugitive dust from vehicle and construction equipment, and windblown fugitive dust. A receptor grid was set up starting from the property boundary and extending to approximately two kilometers in all directions. Receptor spacing was 30 meters along the construction boundaries out to 500 meters and 100 meter spacing out to two kilometers. A summary of the emissions used for the dispersion modeling are located in Tables 8.1A.6 and 8.1A.7.

The high-first-high concentrations for each pollutant and averaging time from ISCST3 output were reported with the exception of the 1-hour NO<sub>2</sub> concentration. The maximum NO<sub>2</sub> concentration was derived from the highest predicted 1-hour NO<sub>x</sub> concentrations at each receptor and the NO<sub>x</sub> to NO<sub>2</sub> ratios as a function of downwind distance, as discussed in the SCAQMD "Localized Significance Threshold Methodology," June 2003. The PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration from exhaust and fugitive sources assumes all PM from exhaust emissions are less than 2.5 micron and 21 percent of the fugitive PM emissions are less than 2.5 micron (SCAQMD LST, June 2003). The results of the analysis (Table 8.1A.1) indicate that the maximum construction impacts will be below the ambient air quality standards for each of the criteria pollutants and averaging periods with the exception of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> impacts. Compared to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> and annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> impacts exceed the standards. Compared to the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), the 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> and annual PM<sub>10</sub> impacts exceed the standards.



The tables summarizing the construction emission calculations, ISCST3 inputs, and LST excerpts are included after the following table list.

## Onsite Construction Emissions Tables

Tables 8.1A.2a through 8.1A.2j summarize the onsite construction emissions from power plant construction:

- Table 8.1A.2a Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment CO Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2b Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment VOC Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2c Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2d Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2e Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2f Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle CO Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2g Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle VOC Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2h Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2i Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.2j Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions

Tables 8.1A.3a through 8.1A.3f summarize the fugitive dust emissions from power plant construction:

- Table 8.1A.3a Onsite Power Plant Construction Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> Monthly Activity Levels
- Table 8.1A.3b Onsite Power Plant Construction Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.3c Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle Activity
- Table 8.1A.3d Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions
- Table 8.1A.3e Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> Emission Factors for Unpaved Roads
- Table 8.1A.3f Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> Emission Factors for Bulldozing and Storage Pile Wind Erosion

Tables 8.1A.4a through 8.1A.4f contain the equations, number of equipment, and emission factors used to calculate onsite power plant construction emissions.

- Table 8.1A.4a Equations Used to Calculate Emissions
- Table 8.1A.4b Number of Onsite Power Plant Construction Equipment
- Table 8.1A.4c Number of Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicles
- Table 8.1A.4d Power Plant Construction Equipment Emission Factors
- Table 8.1A.4e Motor Vehicle Emission Factors
- Table 8.1A.4f Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicles Activity Assumptions

## Offsite Construction Emissions Tables

Tables 8.1A.5a through 8.1A.5w summarize the offsite motor vehicle emissions and offsite emissions from construction of the natural gas pipeline, the sewer water line and the transmission line.

- Table 8.1A.5a Offsite Motor Vehicle Usage during Power Plant Construction
- Table 8.1A.5b Offsite Motor Vehicle CO Emissions (Power Plant Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5c Offsite Motor Vehicle VOC Emissions (Power Plant Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5d Offsite Motor Vehicle SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions (Power Plant Construction)

- Table 8.1A.5e Offsite Motor Vehicle NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions (Power Plant Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5f Offsite Motor Vehicle PM<sub>10</sub> Emissions (Power Plant Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5g Offsite Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Equipment Requirements
- Table 8.1A.5h Offsite Natural Gas Pipeline Construction Equipment Emission Factors
- Table 8.1A.5i Equations Used to Calculate Emissions (Natural Gas Pipeline Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5j Offsite Emissions from Natural Gas Pipeline Construction
- Table 8.1A.5k Offsite VOC Emissions from Paving during Natural Gas Pipeline Construction
- Table 8.1A.5l Offsite Motor Vehicle Usage during Natural Gas Pipeline Construction
- Table 8.1A.5m Offsite Sewer Line Construction Equipment Requirements
- Table 8.1A.5n Offsite Sewer Line Construction Equipment Emission Factors
- Table 8.1A.5o Equations Used to Calculate Emissions (Sewer Line Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5p Offsite Emissions from Sewer Line Construction
- Table 8.1A.5q Offsite VOC Emissions from Paving during Sewer Line Construction
- Table 8.1A.5r Offsite Motor Vehicle Usage during Sewer Line Construction
- Table 8.1A.5s Offsite Transmission Line Construction Equipment Requirements
- Table 8.1A.5t Offsite Transmission Line Construction Equipment Emission Factors
- Table 8.1A.5u Equations Used to Calculate Emissions (Transmission Line Construction)
- Table 8.1A.5v Offsite Emissions from Transmission Line Construction
- Table 8.1A.5w Offsite Motor Vehicle Usage during Transmission Line Construction

## ISC Input Summary

- Table 8.1A.6 Summary of Emission Rates used for Dispersion Modeling
- Table 8.1A.7 ISC Construction Model Input Summary

## Localized Significance Threshold Methodology

- Table 8.1A.8 LST Conversion of 1-Hour NO<sub>x</sub> to NO<sub>2</sub> - Construction

























Table 8.1A.4f: Onsite Power Plant Construction Motor Vehicle Activity Assumptions

Truck Type	Distance Traveled (miles) per One-way Trip	Maximum Roundtrips per Hour	Average Roundtrips per Hour	Assumptions					Notes	References
				Maximum Miles Traveled in One Hour	Average Miles Traveled per Hour	Working Hours per Day	Miles per Day	Working Days per Month		
Onsite Pickup Truck	0.1	6	4	1.3	0.9	8	7	22	- Assumes length traveled is ~180 meters long (or ~360 meters roundtrip)	Dimensions from area used for modeling construction
Onsite Dump Truck	0.1	4	2	0.9	0.4	8	4	22	- Assumes length traveled is ~180 meters long (or ~360 meters roundtrip)	Dimensions from area used for modeling construction
Semi Tractor	0.1	4	2	0.9	0.4	8	4	22	- Assumes length traveled is ~180 meters long (or ~360 meters roundtrip)	Dimensions from area used for modeling construction
Onsite Water Truck	Width of Area (m)	Length of Area (m)*	Width of Sprayer (m)	Fraction of Area (8 acres) Watered per Hour	Maximum Miles Traveled in One Hour	Working Hours per Day	Miles per Day	Working Days per Month	Notes	References
	180	187	3.66	0.4	2.1	6	12	22	- Assumes water truck covers 2.9 acres/hour over the 8 acre site - Assumes 4,000 gallon water truck with water spray width of ~12 feet (~3.66m) - Assumes in 2.5 hours entire site is watered and this is done twice per day, for a total of 5 hours of watering and 1 hour for refilling water tank	Final BACM Technological and Economic Feasibility Analysis, SJVUAPCD, March 21, 2003 Width estimated from photos on <a href="http://www.dfequipment.com/Water%20Trucks.htm">http://www.dfequipment.com/Water%20Trucks.htm</a>

\* Assumes that the water truck waters approximately 1/2 the total area(16 acres)









**Table 8.1A.6: Summary of Maximum Pollutant Emissions Used for Dispersion Modeling**  
**Vernon Power Plant**

Modeling Scenarios <sup>a</sup>	Maximum Pollutant Emissions					
	CO	NOx	SOx	PM <sub>10</sub> Exhaust	PM <sub>10</sub> Fugitive <sup>c,d</sup>	PM <sub>10</sub> Windblown <sup>d</sup>
<b>Power Plant Construction (Months 1-12)<sup>b</sup></b>						
Maximum 1-hour Emission Rate (lb/hr)	6.83	15.41	0.075	NA	NA	0
Daily 1-hour Emission Rate (lb/hr)	6.81	NA	0.075	0.98	3.76	NA
Year 1 Annual Emission Rate (tons/yr)	NA	13.10	0.054	0.86	3.43	0.067

NA = Time period for pollutant not used for dispersion modeling.

Notes:

<sup>a</sup> The maximum 1-hour emission rates were used to model the 1-hour and 3-hour concentrations. The daily 1-hour emission rates were used to model the 8-hour and 24-hour concentrations, assuming 8 hours per work day. The annual emission rates were used to model the annual concentrations.

<sup>b</sup> For power plant construction maximum emissions occur in month 2 for NOx and SOx, in month 4 for CO, VOC, and PM<sub>10</sub> Exhaust, and in month 10 for Total Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub>.

<sup>c</sup> Includes fugitive emissions from equipment and vehicles only.

<sup>d</sup> 1-hour emission rates for PM<sub>10</sub> Fugitive and PM<sub>10</sub> Windblown are used for the month with the highest Total Fugitive PM<sub>10</sub> (month 10) although highest equipment/vehicle and windblown emissions occur during different months.

$$\text{Total Fugitive PM}_{10} = \text{PM}_{10} \text{ Fugitive} + \text{PM}_{10} \text{ Windblown}$$

TABLE 8.1A.7: ISC Construction Model Input Summary

## Vernon Power Plant

Annual Construction Impacts - Months 1 - 12										Emission Rate						
Source ID	Description	UTM Easting (m)	UTM Northing (m)	elev (m)	release height (m)	x length (m)	y length (m)	degree rotation	NOx (lb/hr)	SOx (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	PM10 (lb/hr)	NOx (g/s/m2)	SOx (g/s/m2)	CO (g/s/m2)	PM_10 (g/s/m2)
<b>Short Term - 1, 3, 8 and 24-Hour Impacts</b>																
WINDDUST	Construction Wind Blown Dust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	2	180.44	374	-1	0	0	0	0	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00
EQUIPFUG	Construction Equipment Fug dust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	2	180.44	374	-1	0	0	0	3.7629	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	7.026E-06
EXHTPP	Construction Equipment Exhaust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	4.57	180.44	374	-1	15.4079	0.0748	6.8289	0.9786	2.877E-05	1.397E-07	1.275E-05	1.827E-06
<b>Long Term - Annual Impact</b>																
WINDDUST	Construction Wind Blown Dust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	2	180.44	374	-1	0	0	0	0.0670	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	2.858E-08
EQUIPFUG	Construction Equipment Fug dust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	2	180.44	374	-1	0	0	0	3.4311	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	0.000E+00	1.463E-06
EXHTPP	Construction Equipment Exhaust	388100	3761848.75	55.47	4.57	180.44	374	-1	13.0988	0.0540	0	0.8551	5.584E-06	2.301E-08	0.000E+00	3.645E-07





